

British Would Cut Indemnity By Two-thirds

French Amazed at Lloyd George's Proposal That Two Billion Gold Marks Annually Be Forgiven Parley Locked Over Issue

Poincare Will Not Even Consider Plan; Italy Is With Him, Belgians Aloof

LONDON, Aug. 12 (By The Associated Press).—The French delegation to the conference on German affairs was amazed to learn today that the British government proposes to forgive the annual cash payments of 2,000,000,000 gold marks and to leave the 26 per cent assessment on German exports.

The text of Lloyd George's proposal, which forms part of the tenth point of the British memorandum, reads:

"Subject to acceptance by the German government of these guarantees, it will be for the Reparations Commission to grant a moratorium in respect to all cash payments remaining due from Germany up to December 31, 1922, and, further, the commission shall as soon as possible fix the annual payments in as possible to the annual cash payments for the succeeding period at such an amount, not exceeding 26 per cent of the value of German exports, as they may find to be proper with a view to the early flotation of a loan by the German government, the major portion of which shall be devoted to the payment of reparations."

Poincare had doubts regarding the interpretation to be placed on this article, and it was one of the points referred by the premiers to the committee of experts. Only at this afternoon's sitting of the experts' committee did M. de Lestour, the French Finance Minister, obtain explanations from the British members that it was designed to reduce the total cash payments to a sum amounting to 26 per cent of the value of German exports, but leaving the possibility still of payments in kind. M. de Lestour is understood to have informed the committee that the French government accedes to such an idea or seriously considering it.

Consequently, the negotiations between the French and British are at a standstill. The members of the French delegation were greatly surprised that Lloyd George should send word to Poincare that he was leaving London over Sunday, thus causing the loss of one day when the French delegation was to have met to discuss the expiration of the date on which the next German payment is due under the partial moratorium now in operation.

Premier Theunis of Belgium and his Foreign Minister, M. Jaspar, called on Poincare late this afternoon to discuss the situation, and to-morrow there will be a meeting, without Lloyd George, of the French cabinet and the Belgian cabinet.

Italy stands with France. The Italian delegation shares the French view completely, but the Belgians are less interested, because they are protected by priorities.

The British cabinet today unanimously accorded its full support to Lloyd George in his negotiations for a moratorium for Germany, and decided to leave the matter entirely in his hands.

The Allied experts who are studying the British proposals on the reparations question continued their sessions this afternoon. It was understood that there will be no further meeting of the full conference until Monday.

Much discussion is said to be going on among the experts concerning the procedure to be followed in connection with German mines and forests. The British view is understood to be that there should be Allied supervision of the resources only in case Germany should default in her reparations payments. The French view, on the other hand, is that there should be complete control regardless of this contingency. It was stated this afternoon that no compromise on this question was reached. Meanwhile, the other French proposals, such as the establishment of a customs line along the Rhine, the beginning of the Ruhr section, and a 60 per cent share in the profits of German factories, are held in abeyance, although the French have not said they are willing to relinquish these proposals entirely.

It was stated in British circles that an attempt had been made in certain quarters to raise the question of interest on the loan, but these efforts have not yet been successful. The British view being that the question of a moratorium should be settled before taking up anything else.

Criticism Brings Statement. A semi-official announcement that no definite agreement had been reached between Poincare and Lloyd George at the London conference was made this afternoon. It seems the announcement was called forth by the criticisms heard this morning of Premier Poincare as having followed his predecessor's example and "given way" to Lloyd George's persistence.

The announcement begins by stating that reports which had been printed to the effect that the conversations between the British and French premiers were marked by passionate bitterness are absolutely unfounded, and says that, on the contrary, they were "perfectly courteous and friendly." It then maintains at some length that M. Poincare has in no way modified his proposals.

The reference by Lloyd George to the League of Nations in the discussions of the conference, told of in dispatches from London yesterday, was, according to an inspired statement issued today, limited to the suggestion that the league be consulted as regards interpretation of the article of the Treaty of Versailles giving the Allies first claim on all property and resources of the German state.

The suggestion, it is explained, was allowed to drop, as Poincare opposed the idea of bringing the League of Nations into questions concerning reparations. Intervention by the league was absolutely necessary.

Poincare Holds To Program. PARIS, Aug. 12 (By The Associated Press).—Premier Poincare has not abandoned his program for straightening out the German reparations question, says a Havas-London dispatch today.

The British counter proposals, says the dispatch, apparently accept the French proposals in principle, but the guarantees proposed by the British seem to be entirely insufficient to Poincare. Hence a definite agreement has not yet been reached. Hence, the dispatch adds, continues to demand satisfactory guarantees, or she will resume liberty of action.

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Viscount Grey Again in Politics



Latest picture of British statesman who promises once more to become active participant in public affairs

U. S. Pilot, Angling for Wind, Hooks Peasants and Flight Ends

Hungarians 3 Times Pounce on Major Westover's Drag Line and Derby Balloonist Finally Gives Up and Comes Down to Meet Village Constable

PARIS, Aug. 12 (By The Associated Press).—Forced to descend from an altitude of 12,000 feet because of decreasing wind and lowering his drag rope at the lower level to obtain the advantage of the wind caused Major Oscar Westover, the American pilot, to make a forced landing on August 7 at Csorotnek, Hungary, when peasants seized the drag rope and insisted on waiting for the country constable to pass upon the legal aspects of the flight, according to the account sent by the American pilot to The Associated Press to-day.

Major Westover's landing was made at 9:35 o'clock last Monday morning. In his account the American balloonist said that when the wind died down at the 12,000-foot altitude the balloon was carried off its course, and he immediately decided to seek a lower level, where he observed that the wind was good and eastward, as was desired.

Peasants Seize Rope. He lowered the drag rope so as to obtain an advantage in wind without the loss of ballast. After the rope had dragged for about five hundred yards with a good breeze it was seized by a group of peasants, who refused to release the rope. Major Westover, in his account, said that he made desperate appeals and protests to the peasants to let go.

They replied in German. After sufficient explanations had been given they allowed the balloon to proceed. Much gas had been lost while the balloon had been held by the peasants against the wind. Major Westover was forced to discharge his ballast in order to ascend. After gaining a slight altitude and obtaining a good breeze, before the tail rope had left the ground the balloon was stopped again by another large group of peasants who had rushed in its course. Again gas was lost and, despite all appeals, the balloon again was held. Another series of explanations were repeated and finally another start was made, but with difficulty, as the balloon was continuing to lose gas and the discharge of its valuable ballast was inevitable.

Third Time Is Too Much. The rope, on this occasion, left the ground and was free from the peasants. After traveling for about half a mile Major Westover was forced to let it down again. This time more peasants insisted on holding the balloon and its occupants until the arrival of the local constable with his gendarmes. As the wind was freshening and the balloon parachuting, Major Westover said he decided to rip the balloon and end the night there.

The ballast remaining on landing consisted of about 400 pounds, in addition to the weight of the balloon and its occupants.

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British Empire Exhibit a Plan To Boom Trade

Ex-Premier of Newfoundland Declares Exposition Will Show Products of Every Dominion and Colony

Praises General Gorgas

Tropical Diseases Will Be Studied in Relation to Its Effects on Commerce

Members of the Newfoundland Club gave an informal dinner last night at the Shelburne Hotel, Brighton Beach, for the Right Honorable Lord Morris, formerly Prime Minister of Newfoundland, who arrived here on Friday. Lord Morris is devoting much of his time to the preparations for the British Empire exhibition, which is to be held in the summer of 1924, and of which he is chairman of the executive committee.

"This exhibition," said his lordship yesterday, "is not an international exhibition. It will partake of the nature of an imperial 'at home.' It will be a stock taking of the resources of the British Empire. It is very far from the ideas of those responsible for the management of the exhibition that its effects should be in any way hostile to the interests of other countries. Of all our friends none will be more welcome than the citizens of this great republic."

"The visitor from the great American continent will see scientifically and artistically displayed the finished article and raw product of every corner of the empire. He will be able to take stock to see what he may want and also note the absence of such products as can be furnished by his country. Thus international trade will be fostered to the infinite advantage of all concerned."

Many Special Features. "There will be many other special features associated with this exhibition which I trust and believe will do so much for the cause of the world's trade. There will be a fine art section. There will be a special timber exhibition. There will be a series of conferences, and, having regard to what has been achieved by the Americans in the direction of sanitary science and dealing with tropical diseases, I am sure it will interest many to know that an outstanding section in connection with the exhibition will be that dealing with tropical diseases in men, animals and plants. The magnificent work performed by General Gorgas and his assistants in connection with the construction of the Panama Canal will never be forgotten."

"In the tropics health is the foundation of successful trade. A sick man is a poor organizer, a weak administrator and a bad worker. Again and again in the history of commerce promising enterprises have had to be abandoned owing to disease. Malaria, typhoid, yellow fever, sleeping sickness, plague and other scourges can all claim to have played a deadly part in the history of commerce and too often have they gained the victory and defeated human enterprise. The work at Panama showed that one of the great scourges could be prevented. It should be possible, and doubtless will be possible, to prevent others. Medical science has already removed, as is well known here, all danger of the dreaded yellow fever from many centers of the tobacco and cotton industries. On the subject of cotton very deep research is proceeding on the other side into the causes and prevention of disease in the cotton plant itself."

Will Show Tropical Diseases. "The mosquito throughout the world continues to cause malaria. The rat claims countless plague victims. Whilst in Africa the tsetse fly spreads a trail of sleeping sickness which unfortunately has now invaded temperate zones. The diseases of plants and animals have a very direct bearing on the welfare of mankind. It has,

therefore, been planned that the Tropical Disease Section of the British Empire Exhibition shall show in a striking manner all the important diseases which affect the welfare of workers in tropical countries. The subject will be so arranged that they will stimulate interest and can easily be understood. As already indicated, special attention will be paid to cause and prevention, the two aspects around which cling the whole romance of this great subject. In addition there will be a comprehensive section on one providing an administration of plant and animal diseases in so far as they effect the health and welfare of workers in the tropics."

Shipping on Up Grade From Western Ports

Additional Vessels Enter Oriental Trade Routes; Seattle Shows Gain

The revival in shipping from Pacific Coast ports is now in full swing, though business cannot be compared with the boom period following the war. Western men believe that the charter market has reached the bottom. The Oriental lumber market is beginning to stiffen and ships now are getting round \$9.50 a ton on exports.

Commerce from the port of Seattle in the first six months of 1922 aggregated \$209,000,000 as compared with \$165,000,000 in the same period of last year. Shipments totaled 2,866,000 tons against 1,710,000 a year ago.

The Osaka Steamship Co. has ordered two extra freighters, the Amazon Maru and the Himalaya Maru, from Japan to Puget Sound to handle full cargoes already booked for August and September.

New records were set by four and what shipments for the year ending on June 30. Of four, 2,212,000 barrels were exported against 1,232,000 the year before. What shipments were 8,227,000 bushels compared with 8,896,000.

Army Orders

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Army orders follow:

Quartermaster. Metz, Capt. F. A., to Hot Springs. Bailey, Col. G. G., to Fort Leavenworth. Walsh, Maj. J. P., to Fort Riley.

Medical Corps. Griffin, Maj. A. M., to Fort Sheridan. Thomas, Capt. R. E., to Fort Des Moines. Hansen, Maj. L. P., to Fort Des Moines.

Cavalry. Wahl, Lt. J. F., to Camp Alfred Vail. Roads, Lt. M., to Camp Alfred Vail. Bowers, Lt. J. P., to Fort Riley.

McElroy, Lt. G. H., to Camp Alfred Vail. Haskins, Lt. Col. I. L., to Walter Reed Hospital.

Air Service. Gearhart, Maj. J. L., to Washington. Gilbert, Lt. T. L., to Langley Field.

Miscellaneous. Franke, Maj. G. H. F. A., to Fort Collins. Hassell, Ens. F. C., to U. S. S. Bruce. Spencer, Lt. R. L. C. A. C., to Fort McPherson.

Navy Orders

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Navy orders issued to-day follow:

Causey, Cmdr. L. D., to Rio de Janeiro. Weaver, Cmdr. P. A., to U. S. S. Quail. Carver, Lt. Cmdr. W. J., to Boston.

Donald, Lt. Cmdr. H. G., to Dest. Sq. Pacific Fleet. Logan, Lt. Cmdr. E. A., to U. S. S. Brazos. Donnelly, Lt. R. P., to Air Sq. battleship.

Fischer, Lt. P. K., to U. S. S. Putnam. Osborn, Lt. P. S., to U. S. S. Billingsley. Pawling, Lt. C. C., to Annapolis.

Hayes, Lt. R. H., to U. S. S. Pittsburgh. Linn, Lt. H. H., to U. S. S. Prometheus. Osterlund, Lt. J. E., to Annapolis.

Radcliffe, Lt. P. E., relieved from active duty. Walsh, Lt. J. D., to U. S. S. Ball.

Buxby, Lt. P. W., to U. S. S. Eagle 31. Hassell, Ens. F. C., to U. S. S. Bruce. Kinne, Ens. F., to command U. S. S. Bobolink.

Kusel, Ens. A. O., to Dest. Sq. Atlantic fleet. Steele, Ens. L. Jr., to U. S. S. Arkansas. Cole, Lt. T. O., to 9th Naval Dist.

Little, Lt. R. M., to U. S. S. Scorpion. Tierney, Lt. A. G., to Dest. Sq. Atlantic fleet.

Neenan, Lt. E. J., to Norfolk. Piggan, Cmdr. G. W., relieved. Dunham, Lt. F. C., to Boston.

Roy, Lt. J., to receiving ship San Francisco. Skillman, Lt. J. H., to receiving ship San Francisco.

Maguire, Lt. W. A., to Newport. Cushman, Lt. C. H., to Portsmouth. Pawling, Lt. C. C., to Annapolis.

Brown, Gun. E., to South Brooklyn. Richmond, Gun. F., to U. S. S. Pittsburgh. Boyd, Chief Mach. O., to U. S. S. Pittsburgh.

Loeb, Chief Mach. G. J., to U. S. S. Vireo. Buckley, Mach. C. J. P., to duty U. S. S. Vireo.

Baxter, Ap. Clk. R. I., to Hampton Roads. Hume, Ap. Clk. E. W., to U. S. S. Chicago.

Looby, Ap. Clk. G. A., to San Francisco. Mapps, Ap. Clk. R. E., to San Francisco.

French Expulsion Of Germans From Alsace Protested

Berlin Sends Bitter Note to Paris; Asserts Ousting of Hundreds Is Unjust, Unnatural and Inhuman

PARIS, Aug. 12 (By The Associated Press).—A note from the German government protesting against the expulsion of Germans from Alsace-Lorraine was delivered to the French government late to-day.

The note also protests against the French attitude with regard to compensation payments, saying it is contrary to the spirit and letter of the Versailles Treaty and the subsequent agreements.

The note says that the wholesale expulsion of hundreds of persons without warning, and with no provisions for future means of support, is contrary to international law and all natural, human considerations, and concludes: "The German government protests with the utmost energy against the measures already taken and those which the French government intends to take."

The measure, the German note asserts, is all the more unjust owing to the French government's previous authorization for the Germans to remain in Alsace-Lorraine for four years, arousing them to hope they might live there indefinitely. It declares that the sums of money which the expelled persons are permitted to carry are totally inadequate.

Concerning the measures taken by the French government to enforce payments of compensation on account of private debts, the note regrets that the French did not postpone execution of these measures until conclusion of the discussions on the subject between the Allied and interested powers.

STRASBOURG, Aug. 12 (By The Associated Press).—The expulsion from Alsace-Lorraine of 1,540 Germans, including the wives and children of the married men, began to-day, in compliance with the order issued yesterday by the Commissary General.

The married men were each allowed to take sixty-five pounds of baggage and 10,000 marks, and single men were allowed one-half of this sum.

The list of 500 Germans who were served with expulsion notices yesterday comprises persons known to have been outspoken in their anti-French attitude, agitators and other "undesirables." It was announced to-day, they have been permitted to dispose of their property or transfer it to other persons.

Simultaneously, the sequestration of the accounts of Germans in Alsace-Lorraine banks went into effect to-day.

Boy Who Bit Tongue Better

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 12.—The hemorrhage from which six-year-old Solis Rosenstien suffered for twelve days after he bit his tongue has been controlled, it was announced to-day at Atlantic City Hospital, and his condition is improved. He probably will be discharged from the hospital in a day or two. The blood failed to clot on the wound in his tongue and his father submitted to a blood transfusion operation when the boy became weak from loss of blood.

Marine Disasters

THREE RIVERS, Quebec, Aug. 12.—Freighters Indo-China and Sarmatia, which grounded on sand bar after collision early Friday, floated to-day and proceeded to Montreal.

Vessels Sold

Clara Cummings, sloop, 8 tons; sold by Nelson H. Swasey to Carl D. Reller for \$1 and other considerations. Gardner Heath, gasoline screw, 13 tons; sold by Vito Valtaggio to Gaspare d'Anzio for \$1 and other considerations. J. C. Ritchie, steam screw, 100 tons; sold by receivers of Indian Waterways S. S. Corp. to Venice Marine Corp. for \$5 and other considerations. Lakeland, steam screw, 1,395 tons; sold by U. S. Shipping Board to M. & J. Tracy, Inc. for \$1 and other considerations.

Citizens Compelled To Loot Shops for Irish Rebels' Food

Refugees Reaching Britain Say Terrorism Reigns in Ireland; London-Dublin Wires Cut in Fight

PLYMOUTH, Eng., Aug. 12 (By The Associated Press).—Refugees arriving at Plymouth from Queenstown to-day said terrorism in Ireland was rampant, and that citizens were forced by Irish irregulars, armed with revolvers, to raid shops for food, the loot afterward being seized by the republicans.

LONDON, Aug. 12 (By The Associated Press).—Telegraphic communication between London and Dublin was restored at 3:49 o'clock this morning after a suspension of about five hours as a consequence to the surprise attack by Irish irregulars on the Dublin Central Post Office last night.

Meagre telephone messages during the early hours conveyed the news of the attack in only the briefest outlines, which reported that the damage and the consequent interruption of telegraphic communication were due to the firemen's hoses as much as to the incendiaries of the raiders.

The building which was attacked is the substitute for the unretorted office which was burned during the Easter rebellion.

Whether Dublin has yet obtained a finer story of the capture of Cork by the national army troops than was contained in the brief official report already cabled is unknown here. A traveler arriving at a waterford from Cork yesterday evening was quoted as saying the national troops were in complete possession of the city and that firing had ceased.

On Tuesday, according to these reports, the irregulars made an immense bonfire of the huts belonging to the Victoria Barracks, whose flames illuminated the city and terrified the in-

habitants into believing that the whole city was on fire.

Since the rumors that Eamon de Valera was in Cork could not be confirmed, his present whereabouts are equally unknown to-day.

Flashlight Powder Blast Excites Crowd, Hurts 2

Police Rushed to Theater as Boys' Prank Leads to a Bomb Outrage Fear

Two boys were severely injured last night and many pedestrians temporarily blinded when a bottle of flashlight powder exploded in front of Loew's Palace Theater, East New York Avenue and Douglas Street, Brooklyn.

Many persons became panic-stricken, fearing a bomb outrage, and police reserves were rushed to the theater, where they discovered the explosion was the result of a boyish prank.

Isaac Goldberg, fourteen years old, 1388 East New York Avenue, who was one of those burned and injured by flying glass, said he had obtained the powder from the photographic studios of Underwood & Underwood, where he is employed. Abraham Wangrowsky, twelve years old, also was injured. Several other boys in the party were not hurt.

The powder was put on top of a D. S. C. can and Goldberg touched a match to it, the police were told. The explosion was of terrific force and very loud. Sigmund Strauss, manager of the theater, carried the two injured boys into the lobby, where first aid was given. The boys were taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where it was said they will recover.

Alfonso Loses Polo Game

DEAUVILLE, France, Aug. 12.—King Alfonso of Spain played the first polo game of his visit here yesterday, when his team lost, 6 goals to 2. Alfonso's team consisted of himself, Lord Rooknave, Colonel Lannoue and Count de la Mar. M. de Monbriou, Brigadier General Percy Fitzgerald, Lieutenant Thomas Hitchcock, of New York, and Frederick Prince comprised the opposing combination.

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